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Q.	What are	the research Alma-Ata	and production	facilities in t	he following citie	S\$
	(b) (c) (d)	Irkutsk Leningrad Baku				
	(e) (f)	Kerch Moscow				
A. (a)	Alma-Ata.					
25Y1A	built dur	ing and after	World War II.	some e	a. This plant was quipment, which ha	d formerly
25X1A	specialis work at t	sts were sent The new machin	from "NKMZ" in e-building pla	the town of Ele	o Alma-Ata. Later ktrostal to Alma-A	ta to
	mill, "di installed	ameter 1000", l in the new m	the so-called etallurgical p	. "Kazakhskiy blo lant to be built	oming" was suppose in the region of	d to be
25X1A	1 imagine	that the reg developed as	ion of Alma∞At one out of new	a, with the city industrial regi	of Alma-Ata as it ons of strategic i	s center,
25X1A	comparati	vely close to	Alma-Ata in th	e region of lake	combine was to be Balkhash.	
	Alma-Ata.	Both of the	above-mention	ed plants and th	located in the ci	o have
	Alma-Ata,	ies. Besides and its geol	that, a geolo ogical-prospec	gical-prospectin	g board was to be e to do geological	located in
· .			÷.			25X1A
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(b) Irkutsk.

Irkutsk is a regional center and one of the oldest and largest cities of Siberia. Buring World War II numerous industrial enterprises were evacuated to Irkutsk from the regions of the USSR under threat of occupation by the Germans. "SKMZ" imeni Ordzhonikidze (Staro-Kramatorsky Machine-Building Plant) was among those enterprises. A large complex of power plants, was to have been built at the Angara river in the region of Irkutsk before world war II. This complex has been regarded as one of great importance and, ________ construction was started at the end of World war II. A new ferro-alloy plant and a large aluminum combine both under construction, should be the Principal consumers of electric power. There are some institutes and technical institutes in Irkutsk. _______ that in the second half of the thirties, in connection with the planned construction of power plants, "Angarstroy", considerable hydrogeological prospecting was carried out in the region of Irkutsk.

(c) Leningrad

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Leningrad is the second industrial and cultural center of the USSR in size and importance. There are numerous technical institutes in Leningrad including the followings the Leningrad branch of the Academy of Science, the Leningradsky Mine Institute, a ship building institute, electro-technical institute, several machine-building institutes, metallurgical institute, several military technical institutes and academies and the Leningrad branch of "Gipromez." The Leningrad branch of the Academy of Science of the USSR is the center of scientific-research work which is also being carried out, to a certain degree, by all of the above-mentioned institutes. A number of large industrial enterprises are situated in the region of Leningrad. Many of them have good laboratories and experimental workshope, and also do a certain amount of scientific-research and experimental work.

(d) Baku

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As is known, the largest oil fields in the USSR and several oil refineries are situated in the region of Baku. ______ there are several institutes in Baku, among them an oil institute. There is a geological-prospecting board in Baku which prospects in oil fields and in regions near them which may prove to be oil fields.

(e) Kerch

There is a large iron-ore deposit in the region of Kerch. Owing to high phosphorus and, sulfur centent of the ere and its comparative poverty, the industrial exploitation of the Kerch eres was not performed before world war II. The construction of a large metallurgical combine was being carried out in this region at the end of thirites. The construction here the name of "Kamyshburun-strey". The capacity of the combine can be judged by the productiveness of multiple-bucket excavators, which were being built for "Kamyshburunstrey" by "NKMZ" in the town of Kramatersk before world war II. The productiveness of the excavator for opening of the ore was Q=000 cubic meters per hour. The excavator for the extraction of the ore was designed to have the productiveness of Q=150 cubic meters per hour. To judge by these figures, the combine should be a very large one. Another important industry in the region of Kerch is fishing, and fish canneries, which supply Kerch with herrings and sprats, are situated there.

It is quite obvious, however, that large scale geological prespectings had been carried out in the region of iron-ore deposite before the construction. Besides that, in connection with the exploitation of cres (new ones for the UDSR), research work with the purpose of mastering and improving processes of exploitation and utilisation of refuse was carried out at the combine itself.

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(f) Moscow

The Academy of Science of the USSR, with its principal institutes is located in Moscow. The Academy of Science does scientific research and heads scientific research work in the USSR. Scientific research is done by laboratories and chairs of all the Moscow technical universities (institutes) known to me; by "TSNIITMASh"; by "GIPROMEZ"; "Stalproekt"; "TsAGI"; "Shakhtostroy"; the Central Scientific-Research Institute of Timber and 'aper Industry; the Institute of Torch Welding (?), and so on. Besides that, in Moscow there have been such enterprises as the following: "EZRI", the experimental plant of cutting tools; plant #38, an experimental tank plant; the near-Moscow experimental plant of mine equipment (in Malakhovka); "Stankoimport", with its permanent display of foreign equipment; and "Mashinoimport". The last two establishments, apart from their direct industrial functions, are also a source of information for interested institutions and industrial enterprises, and supply the latter with materials after interesting them with problems of foreign technics. Scientific research and experimental work in one form or another, is also carried out at the large enterprises of Moscow.

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